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- 9. Canceled.
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66. (New) A communication device comprising:  
a ground plane; 420  
at least one antenna spaced apart from and interacting with the ground  
plane; and 410  
an integrated circuit coupled with the antenna, the integrated circuit  
including a modulator configured to communicate using radio frequency  
backscatter communications.

67. (New) The device according to claim 66 further comprising a  
dielectric layer intermediate the ground plane and the antenna.

68. (New) The device according to claim 66 wherein the integrated  
circuit comprises radio frequency identification device communication circuitry.

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69. (New) A remote intelligent communication device comprising:  
a ground plane;  
an antenna spaced apart from and interacting with the ground plane, the antenna being substantially electrically insulated from the ground plane;  
an integrated circuit coupled with the antenna, the integrated circuit including a receiver; and  
an encapsulant configured to form a housing about the antenna and the integrated circuit, the encapsulant comprising an outermost planar surface of the housing.

70. (New) The device according to claim 69 wherein the encapsulant encapsulates and contacts the antenna.

71. (New) The device according to claim 69 wherein the integrated circuit includes a modulator configured to communicate using backscatter communications.

72. (New) The device according to claim 69 further comprising a power source coupled with the integrated circuit and the ground plane.

73. (New) The device according to claim 69 wherein the encapsulant encapsulates and contacts the integrated circuit.

74. (New) The device according to claim 69 wherein the integrated circuit comprises radio frequency identification device communication circuitry.

75. (New) A communication device comprising:

an integrated circuit comprising transponder circuitry operable to communicate an identification signal using backscatter communications responsive to receiving a polling signal;

an antenna coupled with the transponder circuitry; and

a ground plane spaced from the antenna and configured to shield some electromagnetic signals from the antenna and reflect other electromagnetic signals towards the antenna, the ground plane being further configured to electrically couple with a terminal of a power source.

76. (New) The device according to claim 75 wherein the ground plane has a first side facing away from the antenna and configured to shield the some electromagnetic signals from the antenna, and a second side facing the antenna and configured to reflect the other electromagnetic signals towards the antenna.

77. (New) The device according to claim 75 wherein the integrated circuit is configured to implement radio frequency identification device communications.

78. (New) The device according to claim 75 further comprising the power source coupled with the integrated circuit.

79. (New) A method of forming a remote intelligent communication device comprising:

providing a power source;

forming a ground plane;

forming an antenna spaced from the ground plane;

conductively bonding an integrated circuit with the antenna; and

electrically coupling the ground plane with the power source to electrically ground the ground plane.

80. (New) The method of claim 79 further comprising conductively bonding the integrated circuit with the ground plane.

81. (New) The method of claim 79 further comprising forming a housing to encapsulate and contact the antenna and the integrated circuit.

82. (New) The method of claim 79 wherein the conductively bonding comprises conductively bonding the integrated circuit configured to implement backscatter communications.

83. (New) A method of forming a remote intelligent communication device comprising:

forming a ground plane;

printing an antenna over the ground plane in a substantially electrically insulated relationship with respect to the ground plane;

forming a housing to encapsulate and contact the antenna; and

electrically coupling an integrated circuit with the antenna.

84. (New) The method of claim 83 further comprising providing a dielectric layer intermediate the ground plane and antenna.

85. (New) The method of claim 84 further comprising printing at least one conductive connection through the dielectric layer while printing the antenna.

86. (New) The method of claim 84 wherein the forming the housing comprises forming the housing to contact a portion of the dielectric layer.

87. (New) The method of claim 83 wherein the electrically coupling comprises electrically coupling the integrated circuit configured to implement backscatter communications.

88. (New) A method of forming a radio frequency identification device comprising:

providing a conductive layer;  
forming an antenna over the conductive layer;  
providing an integrated circuit configured to communicate using radio frequency identification device communications over the conductive layer;  
electrically coupling the integrated circuit with the antenna; and  
providing an encapsulant to form the device comprising a substantially void-free mass.

89. (New) The method of claim 88 further comprising grounding the conductive layer.

90. (New) The method of claim 88 wherein the encapsulating comprises:

flowing a flowable encapsulant over the antenna and integrated circuit; and  
curing the encapsulant.